## THE WONDERS OF ALASKA.

A LETTER FROM ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S GOOD INVESTMENT-MINES, FISHERIES AND PEOPLE-THE GREAT MUIR GLACIER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Our party has followed yours into this mighty province, and if these lines should tell you of nothing which you do not already know, they may be entitled to an immortal place in your waste-basket. We reached our greatest northing at 60° in Dyan Bay on the commodious steamer Olympian, having for master the jolly and attentive Captain Carroll, who has re-fused half a million dollars for his undeveloped gold mine on Douglas Island, which is one of the eleven and Islands we got when, on October 18, 1867. paid Russia 87,200,000 for Alaska, with its 180,000 square miles of this earth's surface. These figures help one to appreciate that Alaska means large. grand, important. We reached our greatest westing at 136° 10' west tongitude in Glacier Bay, and should then have had to stretch our eyes thousands of miles

to sight our western boundary!

How shall any one describe the glories of the Inland Passage, with snow-capped mountains on the main, and islands on the opposite side, rising often to a lessee of Georgia convicts in the United States Sentence which has kept a lessee of Georgia convicts in the United States Sentence which has kept as lessee of Georgia convicts in the United States Sentence which has kept as lessee of Georgia convicts in the United States Sentence which has kept as lessee of Georgia to a scheme which has lessee of Georgia to a scheme which has lessee of Georgia to a one's steamer; a tweive-day trip and the total course of 2,300 miles from and return to Tacoma, Washing-2,300 miles from and return to Tacoma, Washing-Territory? Many a scene is like the Hudson at the Highlands; and many another like the Ægean sea shirting the coast of Asia Minor; and still others like Switzerland's most beautiful mountain-bound lakes: while the general combination, making a succession of beauties and sublimities, is purely Alaskan. Those who contentedly tuck themselves in their little beds along the Atlantic can have no idea of the republican nagnificence of our beloved country as she stretches

across the continent and reaches her fingers to Asia-Centuries ago the Asiatics paid her the compliment to drift over here with the Kurissiwo, or Japanese current, and bring their love of carving and of house dwelling and weaving, with superiority to hold them alouf from the red savages of the wigwam, and strength to so tease the Russian as to make him willing to relinquish his sovereignty to the United States for a seur. This love of carving, innate in the Alaskans. led one of our fellow-passengers, Mr. E. H. Abbot, of Milwaukee, to found a tutorship of the art at the Mission School in Sitka, under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the enlightened and energette friend of their ten titbes of Thlinghets. Others of the passengers provided for a large rowboat, for fifteen Stars and Stripes, for sending ten of the boys to Moody's Mount Hermon School at Northfield. Mass., and a purse for the general aid of rising Indians. Then President D. C. Gilman became one of the found ers of the Alaskan Society for the collection and preservation of the history, productions and curiosities of the Grand Land. Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore may now shake hands with its young protege in Sitka.

80 many are the windings in the archipelago and mainland that in Alaska alone our country has diffeen thousand miles of seaconst. A large percentage of the coast-line is precipitate from the water's edge, and is clothed with primeval forests of spruce, fir, pine. white oforous cedar, and adorned with arbutulum or other gaudy hardy flowers. Of the inexhaustible furseal, saimon and cod fisheries I need not speak, for they have a world-wide fame. It is gratifying to see in Sitks, the capital, on Baranoff Island, half a dozen schooner-sealers, lawful prize to the majesty of our laws. If our Dominion neighbors catch us off Nova Scotia, we catch more off the Prybytoff Islands. Our seals are worth more than their fish. That's the reason they come for them. But their efforts generally result in their killing the scale for us. Sca-atter shins were scarce in Juneau at \$75 to \$200 cach; black fox at \$100; silver gray fox at \$75; FEI fox plenty at

12 50; small bearshins at \$12.
The rage of the passengers to visit the "ranches" or street of Indian cabins in each village where we land. and to purchase the wildest carving or picture from the most squalid surroundings, would prognosticate the grief of other travellers who should come here the grief of other travellers who should come here only after the Alaskans had entirely altendenced heathenism, which degrades them, and been exalted nate American citizenship, for which so many of them are carnestly hoping. Totem-poles, Chilcat blankets of Rocky Mountain sheep's wool, black-state carvings. horn and bone spoons, painted dancing hats and masks. broldered moccasins, Esquimau seal-hide snow-boots, pipes, war-clubs, canoes, paddles, wood turcens, water, tight reed baskets, sharks' teeth earrings and necklaces, gold and silver carved bracelets, finger-rings. armlets, ankiets, labrets or lip-pins, withe mattings, cambling tools and the like, were absorbed by the passengers as readily as sunlight harmlessly drinks the

asma of swamps. It is to behoped that the legislation which they may confer on Alaska, as the result of their experience, may be even more valuable (as it may really be made) than the wonderful Tredwell mine on Douglas Island. That mine is not one in the true sense of it is not a pit, nor vein, no: there are no drifts, levels, water-pumping, shafts or timbering. It is a mountain of gold quartz, and the whole mountain is shovelled into the stamp-mill, just as it comes, so rapidly that 250 stamps cannot do the work which the hill will give them. For a great part of the year the stamps are driven by water power, which is plentiful in a region having an annual rainfall of seven feet, with rills and cascades in deestable frequency. The progress of the ore from its native bed to buillon is conducted by specific gravity, thus reducing its cost below one dollar per ton, while it is worth over twenty. There is a fair amount of prospecting from steam launches and sail and rowboats, as the water is the only highway yet in Alaska-Were fifty thousand of our ambitious tollers in the Empire City to start for Alaska with their wives, by Empire City to start for Alaska with their wives, by either the Northern or Union Pacific Railroad, and keep their eyes and cars open on the way, about ten housand of them would reach here and make fortunes, and the rest would find openings or route for their talents and energies and create wealth for themselves all along or anywhere along the lines. But the cornerstone of this prosperity would be their taking their homes with them, a thing which can invariably be done by every man if he will. In three past the neglect of this excellence has turned too many of the pioneer settlers of our country into drunkards, brigands, idlers and brutes. Men must carry something besides their emploity and hope with them if they would be successful immigrants.

sottlers of our country into drunkards, brigands, idlers and brutes. Men must carry something nesides their cupidity and hope with them if they would be successful immigrants.

At Port Chester, on Annette Island, Alaska is in process of receiving a thousand Christian industrious Indians from Metiakaita, in British Columbia, a seritement organized and instructed by William Duncan during an administration of twenty-six years, who now find themselves moving away from the unequal land laws of the Dominion and the ritualistic tyrainy of the Anglican church, to seek religious liberty and equal rights in our dear country. We saw a little navy of six sail, constructed by an Indian boatbuilder, leave Metiakaita, as the advance division of this movement, full of eaprit and the sober virtues. When settled they will raise the population of Alasia to 41,000. Congress should give them lands in severalty and open the door for their duly becoming American citizens. Every such increase of our population is for the benefit of the whole country.

The greatest natural wonder of this trip is Mur Glacier, in Glacier Bay. This glacier is about sixty miles long, and five miles from the bay it is about veenty-dive miles wide. In its course it is fed by nine principal and eleven lesser glaciers. This accumulated mass of ice moves by an inexorable law through a gate of mountains only two miles wide, piling and jamming itself up into turrets and pinnacles from three hundred to a thousand feet high, grincing the mountains till they have yielded it a sand beand beauty and smoothness. The near mountains are from 2,500 to 4,000 feet high; Mount Grillon, ten miles away, is 16,000 feet high; Mount Grillon, ten miles away, is 16,000 feet high; Mount Grillon, ten miles away, is 16,000 feet, and Mount Fairweather, distant twenty-five miles is 15,000. At its projection into the sea the glacier to the parent glacier, when floating around us in great wasness, some of them four hundred feet out of the storm, and we count twenty-six of them at one time

Bilka, Alaska, August, 1887.

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NOT FOR SPEED BUT FOR BUOYANCY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: General Meigs is mistaken as to the date of Mr.

Stevene's invention of pumping air under the steambeat
of which he writes. It was about 1847, not 1837. I was at that time one of the draughtamen in the office of Hogg & Delamater, at whose works the air pumping angines were built, and made some of the working draw-

ings for these engines under the supervision of Mr. Edward Stevens. The boat was of iron, was very flat bottomed, had twin screws, and had iron flanges sixteen or eighteen inches deep extending outboard and downward from stem to storn. She was to be used as a freight boat to run between this city and New-Brunswick, and with her propelling engines was outle at Mr. Stevens's yard at Hoboken. The object of pumping air under her was not to increase her speed but to float her in passing over some shoals in the Raritan River. The necessity for this was afterward obviated by the Government engineers adopting measures to deepen the channel of the river at these shoal places. I think the boat, minus the flanges and the air engines, is still in existence plying to South Amboy or New-Brunswick. It required a large amount of steam power to float this beat, and the idea that any salling vessel could be made to sail on foam produced by air funnels or anything short of mechanical power in her hold is absurd.

New-York, Sept. 16, 1887. Stevens. The boat was of iron, was very flat bottomed,

AN INFAMOUS RECORD.

THE CONVICT SYSTEM OF GEORGIA.

GOVERNOR GORDONS DILEMMA-ATROCIOUS CRUEL-TIES IN PRISON CAMPS.
To the Editor of The Triubne.

SIR: The facts of the convict system that are now being developed are of such a character as to awaken the people of Georgia to a scheme which has kept don became a member at that time of the lease system and is a member to-day, although he is the present Executive of our State. Senator Brown succeeded him in the Senate, by appointment of Governor Colquitt, who was never known to thwart the lessees in a single demand for more liberty in dealing with convicts, nor to protect these hapless victims of an unjust law from a single injustice. In fact, the State has been powerless to effect a change in this Guber-natorial policy until investigation has revealed such a horrible state of things in the prison camps as to cause an overhauling of men and facts that will prove creditable to humanity and civilization if it is not squeiched by lessee money and influence before relief is obtained. Governor Gordon is painfully aware that his post-

tion in regard to the convict system is intensified by his individual alliance with the lease. The fact that he is the only authority who can regulate the conduct of the camps also makes him a marked man, if he falls to correct open, glaring and atroclous crucities. It is understood that the lessees propose to make it lively for him if he interrupts sheir monopoly of the State's revenues from this source. The people of the State, with the full knowledge of what the lessees have done and are now doing, will make it warm for him if be dares to shield his convicts and exposes the other lessees. His is not an enviable position in this matter, but the people will forgive and forget if he rises above the level of greed and injustice and brings the difficulty to a proper settlement. He has the sympathy of the public at this time, because of this unhappy dilemma. How long he will enjoy such kind feeling will be measured entirely by his executive action in the premises. A full report of evidence lately obtained by a pen-

itentiary committee discloses some horrors that would put to blush the Black Hole of Calcutta. What civilized man would tolerate a hospital for these creatures under a torrid sun, thrown up on the glaring sandy plains of Southern Georgia, without a window, the roof made of sheet Iron, and no opening for air save the door? Let me copy the State physician's words: "It stands in an old field-I suppose fifteen feet square-ten or twelve feet tall, and covered with sheet tron. There is not a window in the buildingfor ventilation six or seven openings near the roof cut out of the planks near the joists, six or seven feet above the bunks. There were three very sick convicts in hospital. A wounded convict died a few days later. I found several sick convicts not on the sick list, consequently not in hospital. The feature of not reporting the sick is a prominent but unwarranted omission. I am confident not half the sick are enomission. I am confident not half the sick are enrolled. I inspected another camp two or three miles
north of Rockmart, Polk County. Mr. William D.
Grans worked forty four convicts on the East Tennessee and Georgia Raifroad. This camp I found in
terrible condition. The hospital shanty was much in
the order of hospital building in Atlanta. The night
tubs, the day of my visit, had been emptied in five or
six feet of the walls of the prison. They have only
two night tubs with equivalent to no covers; and
the convicts are chained in the prison. I found peas
for the convicts to eat devoured by weevils. Three out
of four were weevil-caten. The cooking vessels for the
entire camp—two small ovens and one pot. They
cook the dinner the night before and pack in buckets.
It sits in the sand during the hot days of summer
until 12 or 1 o'clock and then is caton by the convicts. The captain in charge of the camp decides
whether convicts are sich or not. If they se decides
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whether convicts are sich or not. If they rolled. I inspected another camp two or three miles

can walk two or three hundred yards they are kept at work under guard until all return at night. The next camp was near Dallas. The hospital or shanty certainly would not answer the purpose. There was not a window or air-hole for ventilation except the door. The best thing about it. I have no idea the sick are treated in it. I found a convict in prison on the chain, very sick with inflammation of the bowels. I found the yardmaster was treating the case. He said he didn't know whether it was diarrhea or dysentery, but he had medicine for both, and when he was in doubt he gave both mixtures. The cooking department was about the same."

This will answer on that line.

Convicts were so badly beaten at a camp near Griffith that a week afterward the fiesh was raw and festering an inch deep. They were their naked over barrels and beaten by guards. In Boudmant's camp near Angusta they were so starved as to cause an epidemic of scurvy. Yet this occurred with the whole land groaning with green crops of every character that were not only cheap but in profusion. The killing of negro convicts is a frequent occurrence, and the difference in treatment is shown by the case of George T. Jackson, a banker, who defaulted in Augusta for a quarter of a million of dollars and was sentenced for six years. He only remained in prison for five or six months, when Governor Gordon pardoned him. He did nothing but read and fish, and when popular clamor required him to wear stripes his clothes were cut and fixed to please him. His sons paid his board, \$25 per month, but this being found out, it was returned and charges made and collected on items that could be arranged to screen the lesses. These questions were asked, "How was Jackson treated?" Mas wer, "Ho was a sclosed to any at all." "Whitams, the witness, was the whitping boss.) "Bon't you know Jackson was in protty good health and as good meals in "He ate cough to keep him up." Didn't he go efishing a good deal?" Answer, "Yes, sir." "How far from the house?" "Two or three hundred yards

GEORGIA JUSTICE.

AN INGENIOUS METHOD OF DISFRANCHISING NE-

GROES AND SENDING THEM TO THE CHAINGANG. Sin: While the Georgia Legislature and the Georgia Executive are wreetling with the convict question, is it not timely to call them to consider, also, one of the hidden and injuvious adjuncts of their system to which public attention has not heretoten been directed. When you ask tor the reference. fore been directed! When you ask tor the raison d'etre of such a convict system as prevails in Georgia the average Georgian brings before you the following

alleged facts, viz. :

1. The large number of penitentiary criminals in

the State.

2. That these are mostly drawn from the negro race and are unskilled laborers, capable of only limited employments in their criminal condition.

3. The snormous burden of expense to the State that would result from sustaining these criminals in a State institution at the expense of the public treasury; whereas, under the present lease and contract system the State derives a revenue rather than increased taxation on account of her criminal wards.

the State derives a revenue rather than increased taxation on account of her criminal wards.

These reasons sound plausible, but are they wholly disingenuous! It is true that the ignorant negro masses have stways had a limited criminal proneness, but it is also true that they have had an abnormal criminal history in the South since their emancipation. If one should admit that the average negro is furtive in practice, it is not, therefore, imperative to believe that he is also folonious by nature. With a lifetime knowledge of his traits and a long experia lifetime knowledge of his traits and a long experi-ence in trial courts where he is the common de-fendant, I positively deny the latter proposition. "How, then," it may be asked, "has the negro

"Hew, then," it may be asked, "has the negrocome to figure so largely as a felon in the criminal
statistics of Georgia!" Here is one answer. Georgia
legislation, since this convict lease system was inaugurated, has developed some singular and ingenious expedients. One of these is found in the
creation of a new classification of offences in which
appears grouped a series of violations of law that are
now denominated "raised" or "alternative felonies."
This group is composed of offences that, in older days
in Georgia, and to-day in most other States of the
Union, are misdemeanors only and not punishable
with telony penalties and consequent disfranchisement.

what may be an 'alternative felony' y Take a

case of hog stealing as an instance. This offence, when committee in Georgia, may be either a misdemeanor or a telony. If the jury trying the issue between the State and the defendant should find the prisoner "gailty, and recommend him to the merey of the court," the statute provides that the criminal shall be punished as for a misdemeanor only. But it the jury find the prisoner "guilty" simply, he is punished as a felon with a penitentiary term within fixed limits. The average Georgia juror is skillful in the application of such a convenient law. Is it singular, then, that the negro hog thier in Georgia almost invariably gets the benefit at the more sententious of the alternative verdicts?

Take an assault upon the person with a knife. Upon like verdicts of a jury as above mentioned, this offence may be fixed as "stabbing," which is a misdemeanor, or "assault with intent to murder," which is a felony, if the detendant be a white man the offence usually turns out to be only a case of "stabbing," but it he be a negro it is almost invariable that the offence was an "assault with intent to murder."

So, you will perceive, this system of "alternative felonies," of which the above are only mild samples, is a most efficient aljunct of the contracts between the lessees and the State. The power of this piece of legal machinery to multuply the number of the distranchised among the negres I do no care to discuss. Nature has hap pily supplied "Cufae," with a peculiar facility for transferring himself to pastures new and losing his political identity. The ease with which he can appropriate an alias and be "the fellow that looks like him" is as ludicrous as it is marvellous.

Is not this scheme of "alternative felonies" itself well-met a criminal juggling with legal power!

that looks like him" is as ludicrous as it is marvellous.

Is not this scheme of "alternative felonies" itself well-nigh a criminal juggling with legal power! Ought not Georgia and her sister States of the South to abandon this system, so full of possible partiality and practical injustice! If her Legislature will only follow the common and humane classifications of the ante-bellum code, and of the present criminal codes of most of our States, it will speedily cause the decimation of Georgia's convict rolls and bring her penitsntiary system within limits where she will not need the help and inhumanities of lessees to control it. Common justice and Christian humanity demand that these laws should be abrogated as a necessary part of the reformation of the convict system in Georgia and other sim'arly situated States.

\*\*Mathematical Processing States\*\*

\*\*A GEORGIAN\*\*

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The temperance plank of the Republican party,

says The Watertown Post, meets the hearty indersement of all true temperance voters in Northern New-York. Now, if you and all temperance papers in the party will advocate and insist upon laws being enacted in conformity thereto, the cause will make a great stride forward. Yours respectfully, D. A. Dwights.

President Adams Temperance Union.

Adams, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1887.

TO PROVIDE A NAVAL RESERVE CORPS. " POINTS WHICH WILL BE MADE IN A BILL TO BE

PRESENTED TO CONGRESS. \*
At the meeting to be held in the Federal Building today to take steps toward providing for a naval reserve corps, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, of the New-York Yacht Club, will preside. The movement really

FINDING THE BODY OF A SUICIDE AT SEA. A dispatch from St John's, N. F., published yesterday stated that a fishing boat had put into that port with the body of a woman, which was picked up on Sunday on the Grand Bank. Papers found in her clothing showed that the woman had been a passenger on one of the White Star steamships. Inquiry at the office of the company here revealed the fact that the body was evidently that of Mrs. Catherine Riley, age fifty-three, who jumped

that of Mrs. Catherine filiey, age fifty-three, who jumped overboard from the Adriatic about 8 a. m. on August 23, when the vessel was some where in the neighborhood of where the body was found.

The fact of the aulcide was published upon the arrival of the Adriatic at this port. Mrs. Riley was accompanied by her brother, who lives in this city. He had gone to Ireland on a visit and, while there, and persuaded his elster to return with him. During the vovage she became despondent and often spoke of the mistake she had made in leaving the old country. On the moraing of August 23 her brother left her on deck and went below to get her a cup of tea. In his absence she jumped overboard. Her brether took possession of her effects.

SELLING ROCK ISLAND TICKETS AGAIN. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway has scored one victory in its contest with the trank lines over scored one victory in its contest with the trunk lines over the commission question. The trunk lines have insisted before establishing interchange facilities on through passenger traffle with their Western connections, that the latter should piedge themselves not to pay commissions to agents in trunk line territory. The Rock Island stood out for a long time against this contract, but finally signed the agreement with all the trunk lines except the Fennsylvania. It refused to sign the latter's contract, because of the unpleasant character of the early controversy withthe Fennsylvania Company. The other trunk lines declined to allow interchange facilities while this exception was made. Fas senger Commissioner Pierson, however, has ruled that each trunk line has the right to make the contract with the Rock Island irrespective of the Pennsylvania. The Eric accordingly, will to day resume the sale of through tickets to the West over the Rock Island route. The other New-York trunk lines necessarily will follow suit.

DR. JAMES B. TAYLOR RESIGNS. DR. JAMES E TAYLOR RESIGNS.

Dr. James B. Taylor. Chief Inspector of Contagions Discases, sent his resignation to the Board of Health on
Wednesday, stating that his business interests compelled his
withdrawal from the Health Department. His salary of withdrawal root the fresh repeatable. See this office, he said, but he knew the Board could not increase his pay. Dr. Taylor ownstarge cattle ranches in Kansas and Texas and they require more of his personal attention than he has been able to give to them in recent years. President Bayles yesterday accepted Dr. Taylor's resignation to take effect on October I. He also complimented Dr. Taylor on his good record in the department for thirteen years.

A HARSH PENALTY FOR A DILATORY WOMAN. Isabella Davis, the widow and administratrix of 'Tom" Davis, who was shot while attempting to "work "Tom" Davis, who was shot while attempting to "work the sawdust swindle "on Holland, the Texan, was yesterday sent to jail for contempt of court. Surrogate Rollins summoned her to give an accounting on Monday. Sho was twenty minutes late and for this was arrested and committed. Not long ago, a suit for \$185 was brought against the Davis estate, or whatever remains of git, by H. H. Gordon, a tailor, of No. 185 Chambers st. This led to a demand for an accounting. Lately, Mrs. Davis has been keeping a restaurant at Coney Island.

COLLECTOR MAGONE AS AN EXECUTIONER. Collector Magone yesterday out off the head of Francis J. McKean, a clerk in the Eleventh Division, on the ground of McKean, a clerk in the Eleventh Division, on the ground of neglect of duly. McKean is said to be a Democrat. Duputy Collector McCleilan and several Treasury agents went to Treaton yesterday, where they testified before the Grand Jery against John Pullman, a diamissed inspector, who is accused of complicity in the sungiling operations of A. J. Siemendenger. Hecavicied the exhanactor will suffer a penalty-of a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 or an imprisonment of from six months to three years.

ASKING FOR MORE SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

plied that he alone had no power to remedy matters. Their proper course was to make a requisition upon the Beard of Education for more school buildings, and if the Board did its duty, it would ask the Board of Estimate to make the necessary appropriations, and he, as a member of the latter Board, would take pleasure in voting for them. That was all he could do. His reply seemed to satisfy the delegation.

HONORABLE SERVICE GOES FOR NAUGHT. DEMOCRATS MUST HAVE THE PLACES, NO MATTER

WHO FALLS,
There was a good deal of comment yesterday in regar There was a good deal of comment yesterday in regard to the dismissal of General George von Schack from the position he had held for nineteen years as an inspector of customs at this port. The echoes of the rebet guns fired against Fort Sumter reached George von Schack when he was basking in the favor of the Court of Revin, a dashing young officer of the Prussian army. He had been educated in the first military schools and attained the ranks of major, and had attracted the personal attention of the of major, and had attracted the personal attention of the King. His future would seemingly be best assured by remaining in his native country, but he decided without hesitancy to east his lot with America and at once sent in his resignation as a Prussian officer.

Without waiting to hear whether it was accepted or not Without waiting to hear whether it was accepted or not, Von Schack took the shortest route to Liverpool and sailed for New-York. Arriving here he joined the 7th New-York and served with bravery and fidelity throughout the war. His command was from first to last in the Army of the Potomac, principally in the Second Corps under Generals Sumner and Hancock. He was promoted many times until he reached the rank of colonel, and was brevetted by the President and confirmed by the Senate—a Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services. General von Schaek was seriously wounded at Fredericksburg and again at the Battle of the Wilderness, but returned to the field as soon as his wounds were sufficiently healed to permit him again to mount his horse. In 1806 General von Schack was appointed an inspector

and practical injustice: It her Legislature will only follow the common and humane classifications of the ante-bellum code, and of the present criminal codes of most of our States, it will speedily cause the decimation of Georgia's conviet rolls and bring her penitentiary system within limits where she will not need the help and inhumanities of lessees to control it. Common justice and Christian humanity demand that these have should be abrogated as a necessary part of the reformation of the convict system in Georgia and other similarly strated States.

Wear thington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1887.

WHAT THE THISTLE'S MODEL FORETELLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It must be plainly evident to all yacutamen who have for the first time seen the Scotch cutter Thistle out of water that Designer Watson in laying down her lines concluded from the experiences of the Galatea and the Genesta and from his own observations when herea year ago, that only light airs and a smooth sea prevailed in these waters in September, and that the yacht to compete for the America's Cup must be of a model to meet just these conditions. The sheer of her profile shows conclusively, to my mind, that she cannot be sailed as close on the wind as can the Mayflower, and that in a stiff wind in order to keep her close to her course she will carry her rudder at such an angle as to be virtually a drag. Going free, or with the wind abaft the beam, in a choppy sea her bown maturally must, yaw considerably—like a fish-tail. I, therefore, believe that in a stiff wind and a lumpy sea the Volunteer will run away from her, but in a light breeze and smooth sea as well as a close on the wind as can the Mayflower, and that in a stiff wind in order to keep her close to her course she will carry her rudder at such an angle as to be virtually a drag. Going free, or with the wind abaft the beam, in a choppy sea her bown maturally must, yaw considerably—like a fish-tail. I, therefore, believe that in a stiff wind and a lumpy sea the Volunteer will run away from

SAVED FROM CONVICTION OF MURDER.

HENRY HOFFMAN FULLY ACQUITTED AND DIS-CHARGED WITH A WARNING.

The appearance of a strong witness in his behalf saved Henry Hoffman, who was on trial for murder yesterday before Judge Cowing, from any danger of conviction of that offence. Several witnesses testified to Hoffman's good character. Then Frederick Mayer, the foreman of the shop, who had voluntarily gone to the court-room to testify for the defonce, was called to the witness stand. He corroborated Hoffman's story of the repeated assaults on him by Chartes and Herman Werringer and that Hoffman appeared to be exceedingly weak. Judge Cowing told the jury that the evidence did not warrant the finding of a verdict of guilty of murder in either degree. He said that the question of manslaughter might be considered with a view to ascertaining whether the defendant had used more violence than was necessary or justifiable in his own defence. F. B. House and Assistant District Attorney Davis made the closing arguments. The jury, after an hour's absence, returned with a verdict of acquittal. Judge Cowing warned inoffman to beware of drinking to excess and discharged him from custody. good character. Then Frederick Mayer, the foreman of

An attachment was granted yesterday by Justice Truax in the Superjor Court, Chambers, against the property in this State of E. S. Wheeler Co., of New-Haven, who falled recently with habilities of \$2,000,000 and assets amounting to \$150,000. The plaintiffs in the suit in which the attachment was granted are lease lexchleimer and Afred S. Heidelbach composing the firm of Heidelbach, lexelheimer & Co., bank res. The allege that they gave the defendants a cable credit place to the credit of the defendant a flo.000. The defendant have drawn £7,500, or \$56,500, of this amount, which was lable ut for in plates and steel rods. By an agreement be tween the plaintiffs and the defendants the goods thus purchased were to be absolute property of the plaintiffs unit payment should be made for the various drafts. It is charged that the defendants wronefully converted the goods and afterediving them made an assignment to Sannel A. Galpin, and the according to the plaintiffs rights. They demand the preserved that such of the goods as are in this State are to be removed in fraud of the plaintiffs rights. They demand the possession of the goods, or their value, and \$10,000 damages. cently with liabilities of \$2,000,000 and assets amounting

COURT CALENDARS.

COURT CALENDARS.

Friday, September 23, 1837.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Van Brunt, P. J.—
Nos. 38, 39, 44, 45, 48, 103, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 124, 120, 150, 160, 161, 168, 172, 185, 100, 191, 192, 193, 157, 203, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 117, 218.

SUPERME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Donohue, J.—No day calendar.

SUBROGARTS COURT—Before Rollins, S.—Will of Milliam
Tonis, 10 a. m.; will of John Baker, 10 a. m.; will of Berdillia.

SCHWART, 10 a. m.; will of John Baker, 10 a. m.; will of Berdillia.

SCHWART, 10 a. m.; will of John Baker, 10 a. m.; will of Elizabeth McLaughlin, 10:30 a. m.; will of Edward Herr, 10:30 a. m.; will of Rachael Rothschild, 11 a. m.; will of Joseshi P. Finch, i p. m.; will of William A. Dooley, 11 a. m.

SUPREMIOR COURT—SYRCIAL TREM—Before Trux, J.—No day calendar.

COMMENT PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Daly, J.—No day calendar.

COMMON PIRRA—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Daly, J.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TREM—PAST I.—Before Halt, J.—Nos. 3073, 3099, 3409, 3441, 947, 3511, 3472, 3481, 3446, 3475, 3002, 3020, 2021, 3118, 3592, 3871, 3516, 3023, 3682, 3675, 3475, 3602, 3220, 2621, 3118, 3592, 3871, 3516, 3623, 3682, 3678, 3478, 3678, 3478, 3488, 3488, 3489, 3499, 3451, 3603, 2173, 2578, 3417, 3495, 3618, 3467, 3509, 3639, 3509, 3509, 3578, 3678, 3578, 3478, 3578, 3478, 3578, 3478, 3578, 3478, 3578, 3478, 3578, 3478, 3578, 3478, 3578, 3478, 3578, 3478, 3578, 3478, 3578, 3478, 3578, 3478, 3578, 3478, 357

MAYOR HEWITT SCOLDS THE STEAM COMPANY. E. W. Ciark, manager of the Steam Company, wrote a long letter to Mayor Hewitt yesterday in reply to some of the criticisms made upon the company's methods by the Mayor and other city officials. He declared, among other things, that at present the company was only ex-cavating in one place in the public streets and that the bad condition of the streets was due to other concerns pesides the Steam Company, which did most of its work at night. Mr. Clark had also a long conference with the Mayor, who informed him that hereafter the company must consult with the Commissioner of Public Works before digging in the public streets. The Mayor added:

fore digging in the public streets. The Mayor added:

In my judgment, you are wilfully obstructing the public highways by your continual tearing up of the streets and you are utterly indifferent to the public interests. I have for a long time been trying to find out who is responsible for this indiscriminate learning up of Broadway and other atreets, but I can't lay my hands on him. I want it distinctly understood that hereafter you must got a permit from General Newton before doing any further work.

## THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES The confidence of the holders of crude certificates is slowly returning duder the continued improvement in the statisti-cal position of the commodity. Yesterday prices reached to returning didder the continuest improvement in the statistical position of the commodity. Yesterday prices reached to within six cents of the top figure of the speculative budge of ten days ago and the advance has been without excessive excitoment. The great Washington field is giving sixus of approaching collapse; the Butter County pool is disappointing the early bearish hopes entertained respecting it, the producers' movement quietly gathers strength and already the pipe line reports are fereshadowing a reduction in stocks of 600,000 barrels this month. Barring unexpected accidents, such an Gultook promises legitimate improvement of the trade this winter. Speculation may attempt to discount the prospect and any forced advance is to be regretted, but any overdoing in this line will centred their. The investor can afford to view without alarm the temporary fluctuations arising from purely speculative causes and rest with considerating from purely speculative causes and rest with consideration of order of the bears broke values to 65 cents, although their success was short-lived. The market quickly railied and steadily rose until, under covering of shorts (Special Special Spec

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS. Itry against John Polliman, a diamissed inspector, who is no oused of complicity in the sungiting operations of A. J. Signer of complicity in the sungiting operations of A. J. Signer of the properties of the excisence of the sungiting operations of A. J. Signer of the sungiting operations of the sungiting operations of the sungiting operations of the sungiting operations of the sungiting operation of the sungiting operations of the sungiting operations of the sungiting state of the sun THE MONEY MARKET.

Actual Sates. Clesing. No. share:

henix of Ark....

Total sales .....

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE-SEPT. 22. THE GENERAL LIST.

**		Station	Secretary.	CONTRACTOR A	Special Special	SALES AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	A VALUE OF THE SECOND	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, or ot	
R	Atlan & Pac	104	10%	10 -	10 4	104	10%	60	CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.
	Can Southers-	64	5.4	53	53%	53%	524	5,350	SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22, 1837.
d.	Can Pacific	51%		01%	919	52	10	810	Yesterday, To-day, Yesterday, To-day
in	Centof NJ	71	714	70	70%	701	70%	4,300	Alta 2.00 2.00 (Mono 1.125 1.126
ld	Cen Pacific	35	35	34 %	34 42	34	36	500	Bulwer 1.00 b 1.00   Navalo 1.25 1.25
14	Ches & O 1st pr	934	94	9%	93	9	.11	50	Best & Beicher 4.00 4.725 Ophir 6.00 6.124
	Chick North	112%	1134	1124	1127a 827a	1123 823	82%	11,050	Denie Con 1.02 3 1.02 2 Poton 3.37 9 3.57 9
st	CM & St Pani	183	83 % 118%		1184	1184	118	35,200 55	Chollar 3.25 3.75 Savago 6.50 6.824 Con Cai & Va., 15.50 15.50 Sterra Nevada, 3.25 3.25
18	CSt L& Port	381	*361	36 '2	3672	36 9	374	- 300	
g	CSIPM & O.	424	43	41.9	43	425	424	2,900	+ Gould & Curry, 3.124 3.25   Urah * 1.274, 1.374
1-	CStPM &O pr	107	107 %	107	107	134	107 5	325 150	Halo & Nor 3.12 3 3.25 Yellow Jacket 3.62 3 3.62 3 Mexican 3.00 3.12 4
ik	Chie B& Q	1201	120%		1204	120	121	235	
ie	CRI & Pac	40	40	40	40	38	43	100	CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOORS.
y	C Wash & Ba!.	54	4	4.	4	319 57s	64	109	Bosrov, Sept. 22, 1337.
ıt	C W & B ort.		53	50,0	57	19	10%	950	
200	CHV& Tol	1283	128%	184	195	127%	127%	38,900	Yesterday, To-day, Yesterday, To-day,
n	Della & Wes	984	9814	984	884	98	984	275	A & Too R R 101 1034 Wis Cent R R Boston& Alba'y 200 pfd
	Den & RG	25%	2814	25%	28	25 %	26	400	Bost & Maine 215 214 Allouez Min Ca.
t,	DA Rio Gr pt.	58 5	50	10	104	10	10%	945	Chie Burling &   now)
a	E Tenn now E Tenn lstor	10 54 %	1544	543	54%	544	55	200	Quincy 132 134 Calmin't & Heom 200 200
h	E T 2d prof	193	193	19%	194	والأذ	20	645	Cin San & Clev. 18 10 5 Franklin 11 11 Eastern RR 100 Osceola 24
v	FtW & Denve	44%	45	44 %	45	44%	45 %	300	Flint & Pere M. 29 29 9 Quincy 50 50
it	Green Bay	84	8%	117%	1184	1184	119	1,515	Mer Con com 13% 14 Bell Pelanhane 211 915
đ	Ill Cent	1184	11812	143	15	154	16	400	Mexican Central Boston Land 7 7
a	I Baw	15	154	14 9	15	144	15%	1,572	NY & N Engl. 38 9 50 Tamarack 97 994
18	LE&W	434	44%	43	444	44	94	2,400	Old Colony 174 175 West End Land 28% 22%
L,	Lake Shore	94	114 14	934	95	88	94	10,050	Rutland of 39 Mass Cent 20 204
0	Long Island.	88 62 4	624	613	614	61%	61%	300 18,250	Wis Cent R R San D L Co 47 49
8	Louis & Nash. LNA & Chic.	34	36	32	36	38	39	500	com 17% Lam S're Se'vice 51%
ıt	ManhattanCon	34 574	984	974	984	984	1184	1,165	CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS
	Mexican Cen	344	1414	144	144	14 85 4	14 %	100	
	Mich Cent	52	85	8849	85	81	87	1,125	Pennsylvania 55% 56   Buffalo, N. Y. &
-	M LS& W DT!	102				102	103	200	Receipts 54 Photo Ole 112
24	M & St La	11	1110	11	114	1149	12	610	Reading 209, 29% N. J. Central 70% 70%
r	Mast Lort	25 4	2519	25 4	254	25	26	350	Lenigh Valley 1 Oregon Trans 20% 20%
1-	M A & T	2324	24	233	23%	925	92%	3,070	North Pacific   Reading general com 237a 24 a   mortgage 1013a
	Me Pacific	78%	78%	92	73	73	74	11,040	North Pacing 2378 24   mortgage 1013
	N Castl	1074	1074	1074	1073	107 %	108	270	pref 49% 49%   H & B Top pref. 30
	NYC&SLas W	15%	164	15%	16%	16	16%	1,150	Lehigh Navig'a 47 474 Phil & Erie 28
	NYCASLDIP	20	29 42	284	29%	29	29	600	St. Paul 827 83   Traction 644
	NY LEAW.	29 te	297	63 9	29%	64	643	9,890	
3	NY LEEW pr:	40	64 te	384	391	39 %	394	24,680	THURSDAY, Sept. 22-P. M.
9	NYO&W NYO&W	16%	16%	16%	1634	16%	18	100	The stock market opened this morning excited and at
	NYS&W	8 6	8%	834	84	8%	27	200 500	figures materially higher than last evening's closing
	NY SAW DE.	2614	264	25 4	15	264	16	200	prices. It would have done so without the announce-
y	Nor & West.	41 9	413	414	414	237	4134	1,300	ment of a new Treasury policy to purchase \$14,000,000
a	North Pacific.	2419	244	23 %	24 4	237	244	1.200	of 4s or 4 f-2s at 125 and 108.40 any time before
10	Nor Pac prf	50%	50%	49 4	49 5	40 5	49%	3,410	
	Ohio & Miss	367	374	36	36 %	264	37	550	October 8. Perhaps that announcement, however, made
e	Or Imp	87	88	87	88	87	87 5	4,718	the first prices higher than they otherwise would have
7	Or Trans	21	213	204	204	20%	20%	4,710	been. There was a rush to buy stocks on the part of
	Flec & Et	19%	204	194	204	19%	20 593	1,300 91,400	board-room traders who were "short." Whatever
0	Ph & R 3 as nd.	59	1474	584	594	504	474		
10	PP Car Co	23	2312	224	234	23	231	21.260	may have been the disposition of the great leaders on
1	Rich & WP	50	50	48	49	48%	49%	1,830 200	the "bear" side, this was an occasion when they recog-
n.	StL Ark & Tex	13	13	124	124	3334	37	200	nized the situation and appreciated the fact that it was
e	BILA & TH	33	34	34	3834	344	8412	200	policy to let the smaller "shorts" have the early
	StL&SF orf	664	674	664	6612	6634	67	1,100	market; it would have been suicidat for the great
-	StP & Dul	64	64	63	64	63	65	600	"bears" to attempt to close their accounts. They stood
e.	BIPM & M	100				23 4	102	6,570	
1	TPac4th as pd.	234	534	22%	23 b	524	5234	3,620	aloof till the rush was over, and then in their efforts to
a	Wabasa	58	17	523	17	1714	1740	200	depress prices put out additional lines of contracts,
	Wab urfd	304	31 -2	304	3112	314	31%	900	while from their headquarters they sent out bulletins of
0	What L Erie	39	40	384	39	374	40	600	talk like the following: "We hope the Secretary will
	West Union	74	75	734	744	74 5	74 %	17	
1	Wells, Far Ex.		128	128 1	34%	34 %	34 4	2,110	have the whole \$14,000,000 of bonds offered to him to-
	Pacific Mail ch.	35	72	70	72	714	72	1,105	day. If that will improve the business of the iron
-	Phila Gas	90	v2	90	92	924	964	1,400	trade " (which never was better than now), "increase
-	Hoek Coal & L.	27	28	27	27	27	29	600	ratiway earnings" (which now are phenomenal) " and
:	ColCoal & I	334	104	33 %	3312	10	334	1,665	
: 1	New Cen Coal.	25%	253	24	25	25	25 4	2,000	bring buyers of stocks into Wall Street" (some one han
1	Ontario Min	27	27	27	25 27 54	264	27	30	absorbed all the stocks sold on liquidation and some
-	Quicksilver	539	04	549	54	542	6	100	400,000 to 500,000 shares of contracts to deliver) "all
e d	White the control of the control of	-	ACCUPATION.	-	-			010 000	

Total shares sold for the day ..... • 37% buyer 30. + 55% buyer 30. GOVERNMENT BONDS. BONDS AND BANK STOCKS. | BONDS AND EANK STOOKS. | All antic & Pacific | Locates 

18,000 conv 18,000 85 5,000 885 Toledo & Wabasa 1,000 11st 1,000 11st Enn C'I Fr & R Gs Eing div 1st 3,000 75 0,000 75 5,500 775 Union Pacific 1st 1.000. 113 1,000 W7
1,000 ... 114
Utah Southern
1,003 M ... 93
Wab St G & P.3
Change dir
2,000 ... 90
2,000 ... 97
6,000 ... 97
10,000 ... 98
12,000 ... 98
12,000 ... 98
23,500 ... 98
Western Union 

2,000 ... 118
West Shore
Guaranteed 4s
5,000 ... 984s
9,000 ... 987s
\$,000 ... 987s
West 8 guar'd 4s
Registered
19,000 ... 98 1.000 110 Rich & W P Ter Tr ds 10.000 83 10.000 82 3,000 ... ... 101 4 SALES AT THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM BICHANGE. STOCKS.

310 50 150 150 200 Am. Cotten Oil Trust. Man Ele.

Mex Nat.

N Y L E & W.

Now York Central

N Y& N E.

Ner Pacific

Nor Pacific of

Nor & Western pref. N J Central.... N Y S & W pr... N C & St atland atland prof.

A Paul and Duluth.

St L & St F.

St L & St F pf.

Texas Pacific.

Texas Pacific.

Texas Pacific. 

9% 9% 70% 70% 20% 20% THURSDAY, Sept. 22-P. M. The stock market opened this morning excited and at figures materially higher than last evening's closing prices. It would have done so without the annuncement of a new Treasury policy—to purchase \$14,000,000 of 4s or 4 f-2s at 125 and 108.40 any time before October 8. Perhaps that announcement, however, made the first prices higher than they otherwise would have been. There was a rush to buy stocks on the part of board-room traders who were "short." Whatever may have been the disposition of the great leaders on the "bear" side, this was an occasion when they recogpolicy to let the smaller "shorts" have the early market; it would have been suicidat for the great" bears "to attempt to close their accounts. They stood aloof till the rush was over, and then in their efforts to depress prices put out additional lines of contracts, while from their headquarters they sent out bulletins of talk like the following: "We hope the Secretary will have the whole \$14,000,000 of bonds offered to him to day. If that will improve the business of the iron trade" (which never was better than now), "increase railway earnings" (which now are phenomenal) " and bring buyers of stocks into Wall Street" (some one han absorbed all the stocks sold on liquidation and some 400,000 to 500,000 shares of contracts to deliver) "all right. But it is only a question how long London will hold out as a buying power." This is evidence that it was not the leading "bears" who were buyers at Monday's and yesteriny's lowest prices. In fact, the market for borrowing stocks to-day was more stringent than it has been before, and some stocks commanded a premium for use. The bulletin also indicates that the cry of tight money is losing its force and that some subject is looked after to release us from the hole into which we have trapped ourselves. There has not been a day this year when there was reason to talk about tight money. Every one with the experience of a half-dozen years has seen the aggregate reserves of the associated banks of this city \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 below 25 per cent to deposits without a murmur about tight money. But this year it has been a scarecrow which has been well and skilfully worked. The press generally has aided the movement till banks with 30 to 42 per cent of reserves have refused to loan on

\$13,806,679; coin balance, \$147,312,473. The day's loss includes only \$141,000 paid out for purchased bonds. The remainder of \$1,300,000 will appear in to-morrow's statement.

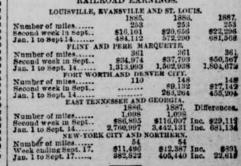
The Clearing House statement to-day is as follows: Exchanges, \$126,526,128; balances, \$4,438,301.

The Clearing House statement to-day is as follows: Exchanges, \$126,526,128; balances, \$4,438,301.

The United States Treasury at Washington received to-day \$1,72,000 National bank notes fc redemption.

The customs receipts were \$339,494 and the internal revenue receipts were \$475,117.

The foreign exchanges are very quiet and it is difficult to give actual quotations; but they are weak for business as follows: Bankers' bills, \$4.79\day and \$4.83\day for reinhandres; \$40\day and 40\day for reinh



EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 22-12:30 n. m.—Consols, 101 5-16 for money and 101 ½ for the account; Atlantic and Great Western first morigage trustees' certificates, 45; do. second mortgage, 104; Chandian Pacific, 533; hrie, 303; do. second mortgage, 104; Himola Central, 122; Mexican ordinary, 45; St. Paul common, 85%; New York Central, 118; Pennsylvania, 67%; Reading, 30%; Mexican Central, 15.

4 p. m.—The amount of bullion gose into the Bank of England on balance to-day is \$10,000.

Paris advices quote 3 per cont rentes at 81 france centimes for the account.

Spanish fours, 675-16.

Pans, Sept. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of \$50,000 france in gold and an increase of \$775,000 france in mives.